

ARMISTICE ON IN DRY BILL BATTLE

Committee Hearings on District
Prohibition Go Over Until
Tuesday.

JOCKEYING FOR POSITION

Anti-Saloon Forces Fear Delay
May Imperil Passage of
Measure.

An armistice in the trench fight between the "wets" and "drys" on the House District Committee is on until Tuesday. The anti-saloonists have their innings when the committee reconvenes on its regular meeting day this week.

The "wets" remained suspicious today about the move made by the "drys" on Friday when Congressman Barkley, author of the bill similar to the Senate measure, suddenly announced that the advocates of prohibition for the District had no other witnesses and didn't desire to take up the time of the District Committee.

No Time Limit on Speeches. The prohibitionists had used only about three hours in supporting the Sheppard-Barkley measure. A half dozen advocates of prohibition, including officials of the Anti-Saloon League, were in the committee room and in position to speak in behalf of a saloonless Capital.

The committee had placed no time limit on either side because of its action in resolving to continue the hearings until February 21.

The vote for the continuation of the hearings was a 10-9 vote. The "drys" wanted to close up the hearings and report the bill to the House without recommendation not later than February 16. It is undoubtedly true that the prohibitionists in Congress and on the sidelines in the prohibition fight suspect that the "wets" are trying to jockey the Sheppard bill into an unfavorable position near the end of the session.

Passage Grows Difficult. The longer hearings are continued by the District Committee the more difficult it becomes to take up the prohibition bill at this session. All Congresses go out in a great hurry. There is excitement over appropriation bills and conference reports and anti-saloon legislation has a chance in the last two weeks of a session.

Consequently the "drys" are somewhat peeved over the turn of affairs in the District Committee and as each day slips by the situation becomes more desperate from the standpoint of the prohibitionist members.

However, the "wets" say they are perfectly consistent. Here is a voteless community, they argue, about to be made as dry as a desert and the people are denied the right to say yes or no. There is but one way to record the popular will—to hold hearings on the bill and obtain the views of Washington residents.

Need Be No Exception. They point out that the committee has not hesitated to hold hearings on other legislation, such as taxation reforms, the public ownership of telephones, and police and firemen's pensions—so why make an exception of the prohibition bill?

"Just because this bill happens to be a prohibition measure," said Congressman Cary during the hearings last week, "is no reason that it should be rushed through here in a few hours' hearing when we have given days to hearings on other matters and there has been no complaint."

The respective positions of the "wets" and the "drys" having been shown during the past week, the prohibitionists make their heavier fire during the next ten days and concentrate upon the House Committee on Rules. The anti-saloonists expect just such a move, and Congressman Cary, who was the author of the bill, announced that the advocates of the bill had closed their case.

Wets Seem New Move. The "wets" seemed in this move to go to the Rules Committee with a request that the District Committee be discharged from further consideration of the Sheppard bill. Mr. Barkley's only comment was that no such move was under way "at present" or "just now." He declined to make any promises about the future.

Should the prohibitionists go to the Rules Committee, which has eleven members, and attempt to discharge the District Committee, which has twenty-one members, one of the five District Committee rows ever seen on Capitol Hill may confidently be expected. Committees are rather jealous of their jurisdiction, and if the Rules Committee takes the prohibition bill away from another committee while hearings are in progress, it would be a rather unusual and radical step, which would probably cause much bitterness.

PLAN NAVAL PREPAREDNESS

Naval Militia Association of U. S.
Has Annual Banquet.

At the annual banquet of the Naval Militia Association of the United States at the New Willard last night Congressman Padgett, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, said that discharged naval men all over the United States would prove of enormous value to the country should war be declared.

Rear Admiral Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, said that his department is a fast growing one, and that the naval militia is a force which will prove of much value in case of actual warfare.

Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, and Captain Magruder, in charge of the office of naval militia affairs in the Navy Department, also spoke.

The following officers were elected: Comdr. Thomas T. Nelson, of Pennsylvania, president; Capt. Guy A. Eaton, of Boston, Mass., vice president; and Lieut. W. H. Hodgson, of New Jersey, treasurer.

CHEMISTRY PLAYS BIG PART IN PRESENT-DAY WARFARE

Dr. Charles E. Monroe Points to Handicaps in Making Munitions at Time
of Civil War.

By J. C. HEMPHILL.

About three years ago Dr. Charles E. Monroe, dean of the George Washington University, one of the greatest chemists in the United States and a world authority on the subject of explosives, made an address on behalf of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science to the people of Atlanta, Ga., in which he said a good many things that are of especial interest, now that the United States appears to be on the verge of war with one of the most powerful nations of the world. Dr. Monroe is "by temperament a man of peace," but he is not a fool about it.

He told his audience in Atlanta that "Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which so serenely and sweetly proclaims the brotherhood of man, became the delight of his youth," but that he had reached the conclusion that "a state of war is an essential and necessary condition to the existence and persistence of an individual, a race, or a nation."

Dr. Monroe discussed at length "The Effect of Explosives on Civilization," and told a brilliant story about the part chemistry has played in the development of modern warfare. A development of his address was devoted to the history of chemical discoveries that have been powerful agents in the pursuit of peace rather than in the pursuit of war.

Spoke of Chemical Museum. The larger part of Dr. Monroe's address, however, was given to an account of the extensive and comprehensive museum of chemical products collected by Dr. John William Mallet, for forty years professor of chemistry in the University of Virginia. The record made by Dr. Monroe has especial value just now in view of the recent destruction by fire of the exhibits and records in the university collection at Charlottesville.

Dr. Mallet was a lieutenant colonel of artillery in the Confederate service, and superintendent of the Confederate States Ordnance Laboratories, and had general supervision of the manufacture of ammunition for the Confederacy.

Three of the establishments for this purpose were situated in Georgia, and from these the major part of the Confederate ordnance material came.

Agriculture Main Product. "In 1861," said Dr. Mallet, said, "the Southern States were almost wholly occupied with agricultural pursuits, and their resources immediately available in the way of manufacturing establishments were poor indeed."

Such establishments as there were, were scattered over a wide area, possessed poorly developed lines of transportation to sources of supply of the raw materials required in the manufacture of munitions, and small capacity. The 60,000 pounds of old cannon powder stored at Norfolk constituted almost the entire supply of gunpowder for all calibers and pieces.

That was the condition of the South when the Confederacy was formed. It was taking its life in its hands, careless of the Biblical injunction, "what king, going to make war against another king, blithely not down first and consult with his neighbors?" Dr. Mallet told the story of how the South tried to get ready after the storm burst.

Planned for Munitions. Gen. Josiah Gorgas was made chief of the ordnance bureau and immediately planned permanent establishments for the making of munitions on a far-sighted scale.

The first of these works, a first-class powder mill, was built at Augusta. It was begun in September, 1861, and within six months after construction began was producing powder of most excellent quality.

The largest parts of the machinery required were made at the Tredegar Works in Richmond. To the end of the war this mill continued in successful operation, and supplied the Southern armies with all the powder needed.

Dr. Mallet said: "The statement may seem startling in view of the difficulties under which this establishment was built, but it is no exaggeration to say that it was among the finest and most efficient powder mills of the world at the time, if not the very best in existence."

Planned Central Laboratory. In September, 1862, the Confederate government determined to build a central ordnance laboratory for the manufacture of artillery, small arms ammunition, and the innumerable minor articles of ordnance equipment, and this undertaking was committed to Dr. Mallet.

The laboratory was placed on a tract of 145 acres of land near Macon, Ga., and was projected on a grand scale. The plans were approved by General Gorgas. The three main buildings which were connected with each other had a frontage of about 1,200 feet, and there were to be in addition about forty detached buildings.

The main buildings were practically finished and some of the smaller houses were under construction when the war ended. Orders were placed in England for various machinery for making percussion caps, friction primers, pressed bullets, and other minor devices and for heavy engines, but a large part of these orders could not be filled in time because of the Federal blockade.

Third Establishment. A third permanent establishment for the manufacture of small arms was also projected at Macon, and Lieut. Col. J. H. Burton, who had had experience at the government factory at Enfield, England, was charged with its execution. The buildings were started and large contracts were placed abroad; but the end was

so near that the enterprise did not do very much.

The war between the South and North was fought with muzzle-loaders and intricate machinery was not needed for the making of cartridges, which being too small to be made by unskilled labor.

When he reached Atlanta, Dr. Monroe received the following letter from Mayor Bridges Smith, of Macon, giving him a bit of history about the making of arms and ammunition for the Confederate army with which he was concerned in 1861-62.

Manufactured Munitions. "The Government used what was known as Findlay's Foundry as an arsenal, detailing mechanics and employing the best skilled artisans to be found, and then began the manufacture of cannon, shot, shell, canister and grape. The cotton gin cast at one time great contributions of brass candlesticks, andirons, door knobs, handles of pokers, etc., and of church and school bells, and, in fact, everything of brass or bell metal. About the same time a gunsmith's shop was taken for the purpose of making small arms and balls and slugs.

"An old railroad depot was used later for this purpose, where percussion caps were also manufactured. The manufacture of ball and cartridges for shotguns and muskets began in a residence, the work being done by a family, a mother and daughters. This force was increased by the employment of many girls, and a dance hall being used as a workshop. A being being too small an old slave mart on Poplar street was secured by Major T. C. Downs, a technical engineer, who was placed in charge of the manufacture of cartridges. From a regiment of nearly all old slaves and boys were detailed to work in both the arsenal and the laboratory."

"The latter gave employment to several hundred girls and boys, in addition to the detailed soldiers. They were scattered over a wide area, and buck-and-ball cartridges, and also cartridges for muskets and rifles. The first cartridges were made of brown wrapping paper, but in 1863 the Confederacy secured in some way a great quantity of white tough paper, similar to what is now known as bond writing paper, from a ship from England that had run the blockade, and this was used to the end of the war.

In addition to the plantations at the laboratory, the powder charges were fastened on shot, shell and canister ammunition. Roman candles and rockets for signals, and also time fuses and friction primers were manufactured.

Made Under Difficulties. Dr. Monroe said in his address: "Notwithstanding the difficulty of the means, the lack of skill of the employees, the numerous makeshifts that had to be resorted to, the sulphur supply was that found on hand at the sugar plantations when the war broke out, that copper for their percussion caps was largely taken from the stills at the turpentine camps, that the mercury and acids used for making the fulminate, and guncotton as was used in priming fuses, had to be run in; and that the nitre was obtained from the limestones caves and the nitrified earth about the plantations, while the excrementous matter was carefully gathered to form nitre beds in which the nitrifying bacteria effect the desired transformation, while the General Sherman cook possession of Macon there had been produced and accumulated at that point an abundant supply of ammunition of excellent quality and of high-grade material for the manufacture of arms."

Pointed Out Newer Methods. "But what of the present-day situation?" asked Dr. Monroe. "The ammunition and arms have completely changed. Breach-loading guns throwing projectiles having low trajectory, high velocity, and great penetration; smokeless, high-powered propellants; brilliant detonating explosives; armor-piercing projectiles, mines, and torpedoes, and substitutes for the mercury fulminate have been devised. Gunpowder has been completely displaced, and the products of the cotton field, soap factory, coke oven, and gas works, together with sulphuric and nitric acids, have become the raw materials for the manufacture of the explosives now used."

Chemistry Has Aid Manufacture. "Chemistry in its application of electricity has freed the nations from the dominance of Chile and India over the world's nitre supplies by teaching man how to draw directly on the atmosphere, and the nitrogen all around us (it being estimated that there are about 34,000 gross tons of nitrogen in the atmosphere covering each acre of ground), and either through heating it, when distilled from liquid air, or in contact with such calcium carbide as was made commercially for the first time at Spray, N. C., producing calcium cyanamid, from which nitre and nitric acid are directly obtained, or by means of the electric arc, which produces a mixture of the air to burn so as to obtain nitric acid directly; and chemistry has further taught how abundant supplies of sulphuric acid may be obtained from the waste gases of smelters."

The Southern States have learned how in the last fifty years, and now enjoy "all the benefits of this chemical progress to an amazing degree and in developing the chemical industries within their territory have fostered likewise the mechanic arts so that they are rich and prosperous and powerful and prepared for any emergency."

BOOST FOR POSTAL CLERKS. Senator Smoot of Utah last year offered an amendment to the postoffice bill, providing salary increases for postoffice employees of 10 per cent on salaries up to \$450 a year; and 10 per cent from \$450 to \$1,000 a year.

COUNTY SPLIT BY FLOGGING OF BOYS

Alexandrians Divided Over Action of Authorities in
Castigation.

AGAINST WHIPPING POST

Statute Permitting Violence to
Prisoners Likely to
Be Repealed.

Residents of Alexandria county, Va., are widely divided in their opinion regarding the whipping of two youths in a stable near the county courthouse after they had been convicted of petty larceny.

While resolutions denouncing the Virginia statute under which the chastisement was legally administered have been adopted at two mass meetings, resolutions of an entirely different character have been adopted by the Alexandria Citizens' Association and Old Dominion Citizens' Association.

These organizations approved the course taken by the county officers in the case and endorsed the possibilities for the youths of this county until these unwarranted politico-indignation meetings were held.

Meetings Destroyed Effect. "The salutary effect has been almost entirely destroyed by the meetings, and had boys already are grumbling about the county proclaiming the fact that they cannot be punished because indignant protestants will defend them."

This chastisement did not occur in anything like the manner it has been described by the politicians. It had occurred as they described it, I would be the first person in Alexandria to invest in a pot of hot tar and a bag of feathers to tar and feather the man responsible for it."

TO AWARD "DRY" PRIZES

W. C. T. U. Will Hold Exercises at
McKendree Church Tonight.

Winners of the prohibition post card contest conducted by the W. C. T. U. will receive their awards at exercises to be held Friday night at 8 o'clock at McKendree M. E. Church, Massachusetts avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest.

The best winners of the contest for the best reasons as to why there should be no saloons in the National Capital will be given prizes. The first prize is \$100, the second \$50, the third \$25, the fourth \$10, the fifth \$5, the sixth \$3, the seventh \$2, the eighth \$1, the ninth 50 cents, the tenth 25 cents.

Boy winners are announced as follows: Arnold Harry Nevalier, aged twelve, 512 Third street northwest; first prize of \$100; Robert Russell Thurber, aged thirteen, of 3822 Ingraham street, Chevy Chase, second prize of \$50, and Huntley Gimms, eleven years, of 1354 D street northeast, third prize of \$25.

Dr. King, a New York physician and author, says: "There is no more vigorous iron men without iron."

Police Judge William Gloth, who sentenced the boys to be whipped, today made the following statement regarding the case:

"These boys, one of whom is not a stranger to the county police court, were convicted of stealing several sofa pillows, two table cloths, and several brass lamps from a canoe house on the Potomac river. Both of them pleaded guilty to the petty larceny charge."

Parents Witnessed Whipping. "It is not true, as stated at the indignation meetings, that the boys merely stripped some sail cloth from an abandoned building. They entered the canoe house and carried away the pillows, table cloths and lamps. Only their youth saved them from facing charges of housebreaking."

"Before the boys were convicted their parents agreed with me that the youths should be whipped. The father of the white boy and the mother of the colored boy consented to the whipping proposed. The mother said she would like to whip her son, but he was too big and she did not have the necessary strength."

"I then directed Constable Smoot to cut some switches, take the boys to the stable and give them fifteen licks each. The boys' parents went to the stable and witnessed the whipping."

Neither of Boys Wept. "The two boys leaned over the two sides of a barrel and clasped hands. None of their clothing was removed. The constable was instructed not to be severe but to administer the punishment, and I sent Sheriff Fields to the stable to see that these instructions were carried out. Neither of the boys was injured by the whipping, which their parents approved in every way, both before and after the chastisement."

Neither of the boys wept a tear. At the conclusion of the whipping the father of the white boy, who was a carpenter, asked his father for a match, received it and went home smoking and smiling.

"If the parents of these boys had not consented to their being whipped, the switch never would have been laid upon them."

Not Injured in Least. "The statements made at the indignation meetings that 'welts were raised and that blood flowed from the backs of these boys' is absolutely untrue. They were not injured in the slightest degree. They were not hurt any more than a baby is when it is spanked."

Commonwealth Attorney Frank Hall joined with Judge Gloth in the statement that nine-tenths of the delinquents committed in Alexandria county were attributable to boys. Both of

socials recited a long list of misdemeanors involving the destruction and defacing of private property by youths in the county.

Judge Gloth said there is no machine in Alexandria county for a juvenile probationary system. He said he had tried a system of his own, but was not satisfied that it was an unqualified success.

Tried Probation Plan. "Instead of punishing boys who came before me on charges, I placed them on probation," said Judge Gloth. "I had boys report to me every week and I questioned them about their conduct. I took them to the ball game, bought soda, peanuts, and ice cream for them and showed them the best time I could."

"Later I learned that the boys went back to their gangs and bragged on how they had 'put it over on the judge.' It even got to the point where the other boys who had never been up on charges were jealous of the boys on probation because of the good times the latter were having at my expense."

Conduct Has Improved. "I am fond of boys, and want to do everything I can to help them. I wouldn't have one of them whipped without his parents' consent for the world. I believe great good will result from the mild chastisement of these two boys. Parents all over the county tell me the conduct of their sons has greatly improved since it got around that these two boys were touched up with the switch."

Commonwealth Attorney Hall said: "The punishment administered to these boys, approved in every way by their parents, had great salutary possibilities for the youths of this county until these unwarranted politico-indignation meetings were held."

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FRAT SUBSTITUTES PUZZLES TEACHERS

Class Organizations Suggested
As Solution of Social
Problems.

Whether the thousands of students of Washington public and high schools shall have a substitute for the fraternities, recently banned by the Board of Education, rests with the faculties of the individual schools.

The advisory committee of the Board of Education, appointed to consider the question, frankly admits it does not know the answer. The committee held a three-hour session behind closed doors at the Franklin School building yesterday, and adjourned without reaching a decision, other than to leave it to the heads of the respective educational institutions of Washington.

Many Plans Suggested. Many plans were suggested at yesterday's meeting, among them being that of class organization. At this time, such an idea means little to the students. By permitting the pupils, on entering the high schools, to elect their own officers and organize their own classes, the committee believes that the social life of these institutions eventually will be developed.

Other suggestions were offered, but were thought to be applicable to but one school. The commission resolved to accept the responsibility placed upon it by the school authorities and announced its readiness for conferences and suggestions.

WILL ATTEND MEETING

Besides members of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools Ernest L. Thurston, there were present the principals and two teachers from each high school, G. A. Lyon and Mrs. P. P. Claxton, wife of the Commissioner of Education of the United States Bureau of Education.

Another meeting of the commission was announced for March 14, at 3 o'clock, at the Franklin.

K. OF C. EXERCISES

Celebration of Washington's Birthday to Be Held.

The George Washington's Birthday exercises to be held by the Knights of Columbus in Continental Memorial Hall the evening of February 22 will be one of many to be given in the large cities of the country.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, of New York, one of the best-known orators of the Empire State, will make the principal address.

The arrangements for the celebration will be perfected this week by a special committee, comprising the following:

Major C. E. Edwards, chairman; Andrew I. Hickey, secretary; Thomas Gallagher, treasurer. The other members of the executive committee are: Dr. William E. Pairo, reception committee; Richard J. Lamb, invitations; David E. Barry, printing; Louis E. Ratcliffe, hall; C. Donnelly, music; G. E. McAlvey, public order; Charles Montgomery, decorations.

BATTERY B WILL BE MUSTERED OUT

Crisis Will Not Obstruct Militia-
men's Return to Civilian
Life.

Mustering out Battery B, District National Guard, will begin tomorrow. The battery expressed the hope today that they will be out of the Federal service by Friday.

The mustering out orders came as a surprise. Many rumors that they would be held at Fort Myer for an indefinite period, probably until the present strained relations with Germany had been settled, were rife among the militiamen.

The physical examination of the men will begin early tomorrow morning. Following the examination, all battery equipment and returning it to the United States Government.

Every article Uncle Sam issued to the batterymen, down to the last fork and spoon, will have to be given back and accounted for, and any cost of the family militiaman's pocket.

Very few passes will be issued tomorrow or during the week, however, because the battery's muster out will take the full time of every militiaman in the outfit.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

Tones of 'Cello and Synchopation of
Broadway Extremes Offered.

The wistful tones of the cello under the masterful technique of Pablo Casals, and the synchopation of Broadway, are the two extremes in melody offered in the current releases of Columbia Records.

Instrumental music takes precedence over vocal in the latest offerings of the Columbia Company. Featuring the month's output of the Columbia plant is Casals' playing of Schumann's "Abendlied." The record reproduces the gentle tones of the cello in the master's hand, playing the dream melody of the composer's mind.

The rolistering song of the "pirate band" in "Treasure Island" is David Bispham's contribution to the current releases, and Morton Harvey's humorous harities is heard in mock horror about America's abbreviated costumes in the words of Mr. Meyer, who says "They're wearing the higher in Hawaii."

Another evidence of the versatility of Prince's orchestra is contained in the Columbia record of Ganne's enchanting Masouria Japonaise, "La Moussou." In it there is an elusive suggestion of oriental music, the record reproduces the beautiful tones of the composition.

"The Betty Waltz" is another offering of the orchestra. A waltz of good cheer in the form of an accordion solo is "The Rumbler's Rag," played by Edward Herborn and James Wheeler. Messrs. Cox, Clark and Monaco's composition, "Honolulu, America Loves You," is reproduced by the popular Kucharsky Quartet.

The new offerings also include one of the compositions of the March King Sousa. It is his "Directorate March," played by Prince's Band with spirited bravura.

City Physicians Explain Why They Prescribe Nuxated Iron

To Make Beautiful, Healthy Women and Strong Vigorous Men
NOW BEING USED BY OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE ANNUALLY

Quickly transforms the flabby flesh, congested tissues, and pallid cheeks of weak, anemic men and women, into a perfect glow of health and beauty—often increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run-down folks 200 per cent in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—It is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. Such astonishing results have been reported from its use by both doctors and laymen, that a number of physicians in various parts of the country have been led to explain why they prescribe it so extensively, and why it apparently produces so much better results than were obtained from the old cases of inorganic iron.

Extracts from some of the letters received are given below:

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